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TEXTILE BULLETIN

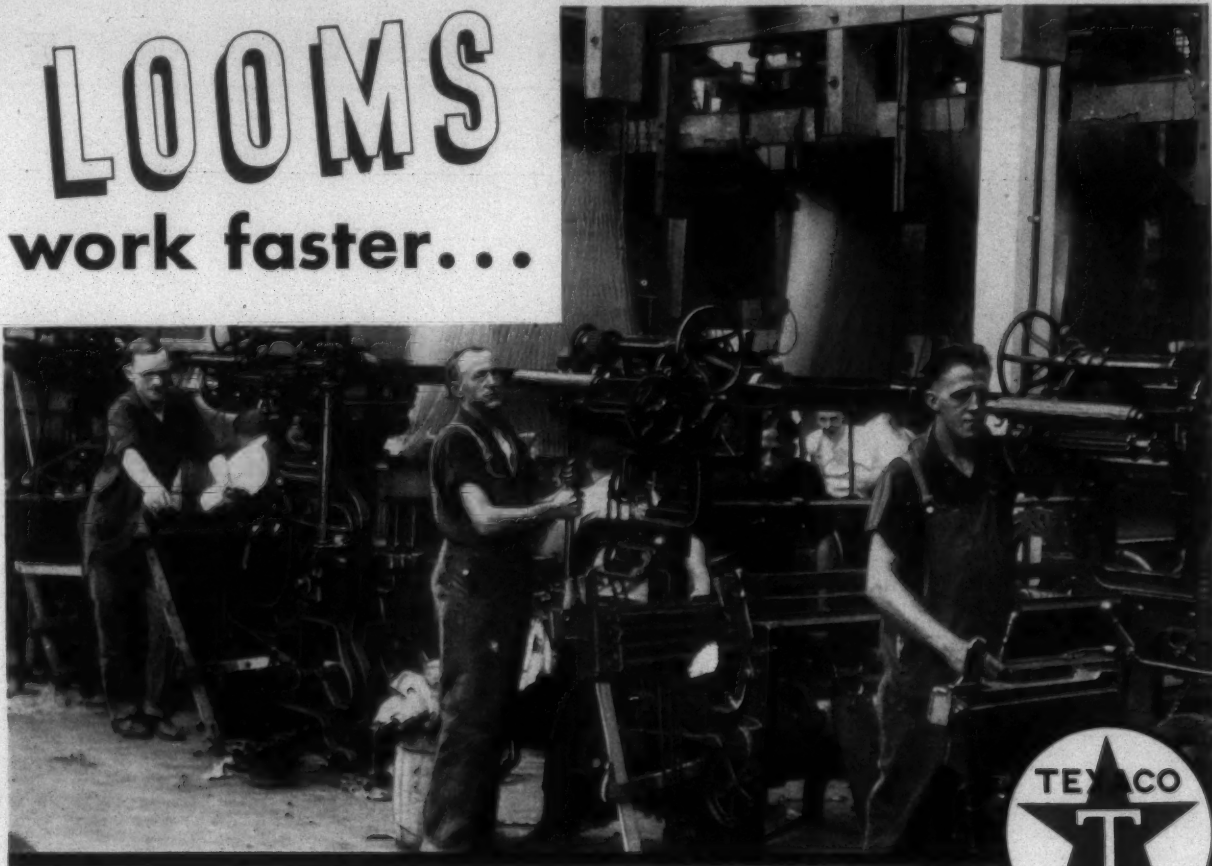
VOL. 47

OCTOBER 11, 1934

No. 6

LOOMS

work faster...



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Ordinary oils and greases are expensive to use because of what they fail to do. Texaco *tested* Lubricants are economical to use because they help to lower production costs throughout your entire mill. Power saved, lower maintenance and repair expense, reduced spoilage rates, are far more important production items than an initial low price per gallon. Back of their proved performance in

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The chances are that it will boost "profits per yard" to talk to a Texaco Engineer—or write to The Texas Company, about what Texaco can do for you—no obligation.

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The Texas Company, 135 E. 42d St., N.Y.C. ★ There is a Texaco *tested* Lubricant for every purpose

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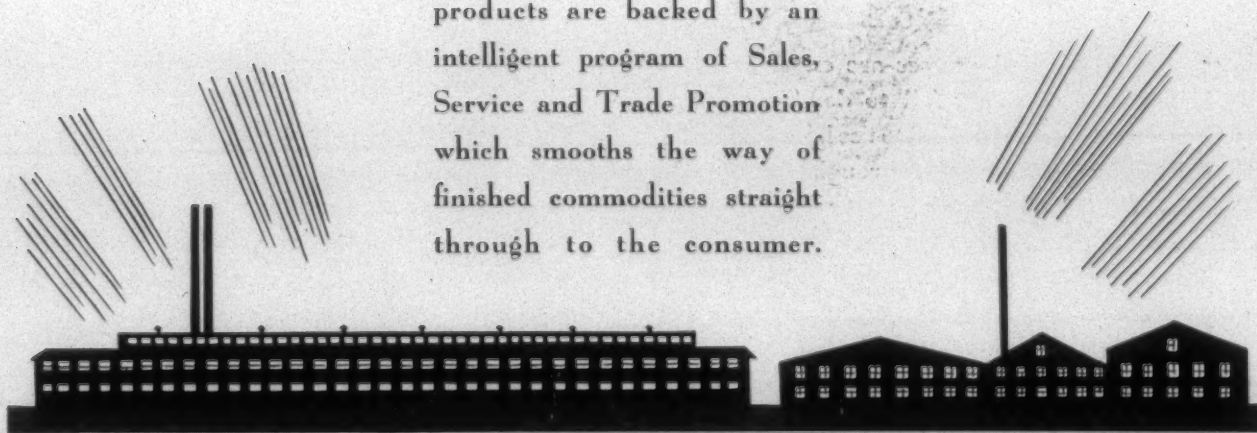


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CLEVELAND, OHIO

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 47—No. 6

OCTOBER 11, 1934

Operation of Mill Stores Defended In Report

THE American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has published a full documented report defending the operation of cotton mill stores in the South. The paper entitled "The Cotton Mill Worker and His Needs," was the result of an investigation launched by the association following conferences with Government agencies in Washington at which efforts were made to prohibit the use of coupons, scrip and other forms of unusual credit in mill stores.

A special committee comprising William P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Hunter Marshall, secretary of the North Carolina Association, and T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Georgia Association, was appointed to make a study of the situation and submit a full report to the President's committee in Washington. The latter committee comprises Charles B. Fowler, H. P. Dutton and Daniel Bloomfield.

The report in part follows:

"The mill stores of the South do not ask that they be granted any special privilege beyond that justified by the circumstances.

"They are dealing with an unusual type of people. They are forced by necessity to do a semi-banking business, as well as a merchandising business, and to supply unusual forms of credit. They cannot avoid it, and regardless of regulations they will still face this necessity. There is not a cotton mill store in the South that desires in any way, shape or form to force him to trade in the company store, or in any way to jeopardize his interest; but the mill stores of the South do appeal for the privilege of granting an unusual type of credit when requested by the customer, and approved by the mill office. The appeal is made in the interest of the operative, and not so much in the interest of the mill store.

"It is believed that the present, accepted method of the issuance of scrip is the most convenient and satisfactory to all concerned, though it unquestionably has some drawbacks. If the law could be properly enforced, some of these drawbacks would be eliminated; but if it is determined that such a practice is inimical to the interest of the consumer, it is possible that the plan of payment over wage, or deduction from wage, at the request of the operative, and by the consent of the cotton mill office, would be easily as workable, and as satisfactory perhaps.

"As the circumstances surrounding the cotton mill store situation in the South differ from those in other sections; and as the cotton mill store is forced to operate on a basis that is entirely different from that of the independent store, it would seem that an exemption from the

general retail code is indicated in this instance; and that the cotton mill stores should be allowed to form and operate under their own code. But whether that be practicable or not, the facts certainly do indicate that the addition of the proposed provisions to the general retail code—which would force the negotiability of scrip, and perhaps force its discontinuance—would be extremely unwelcome and contrary to the interests of the cotton mill operatives,

"But whatever the findings of the committee may be in this respect, it is sincerely hoped that no step will be taken which will work a hardship upon the working classes of people in the South, who are so dependent upon an unusual method of credit; and that no drastic general steps be taken which will injure a large class of people, and an essential class of merchandising organization as a result of the malpractice or infractions of a law by an isolated minority.

"It should be pointed out that the cotton mill stores heretofore have been in an unorganized state. Circumstances had the wholesome effect of bringing them into organization, and into a better appreciation of their mutual problems; and whether the investigation accomplishes anything else or not, it will have the very beneficial effect of bringing about a more uniform consideration of the interests of the working classes on the part of the cotton mill stores.

"It is more than likely that the few automatically correct themselves if given time.

"The mill store in the cotton mill village in the South has sprung up, not as supposed by many, as a profiteering money-making enterprise (though unquestionably monetary reward is behind the organization of many stores), but it has grown out of a social and economic necessity; for every isolated mill village (and most of them are beyond the incorporate limits of the towns which they are near) essentially is a separate unit in itself. The circumstance necessitates as complete a merchandising service as possible for the convenience of the villagers therein.

"As a matter of dollars and cents, it is questionable whether the working classes within the textile villages in the South could afford to be without their cotton mill or company stores. They represent a distinct saving to them in many respects.

"While no one can claim that all mill stores offer reasonable prices on all commodities, and no one would be so foolish as to state that every sale is a competitive sale in a cotton mill store; we are quite sure that a careful

(Continued on Page 27)

The Cotton Outlook

IN his weekly review of the cotton situation, C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, says:

"In the past week cotton has continued to respond to an unfavorable interpretation placed on some of the current and most of the long pull factors. This is a normal psychological attitude when one considers the defeatist temperament that has pervaded the security markets and extended to such commodities as the grains and rubber.

"It is difficult for an operator in a single commodity to resist the influence of a declining tendency in other groups, although the weakness in those quarters may be due to special economic or certain inherently technical developments. Uncertainty regarding the movements of the foreign exchanges, particularly the gyrations of sterling, anxieties regarding the position of the gold bloc and the disposition to put a neutral or even negative interpretation on the President's radio address last Sunday night, have furnished enough pessimistic pabulum to nourish the entire galaxy of Jeremiahs.

"It is difficult at this time to appraise the value of all the developments and factors in the present situation. The disposition to emphasize the gloomy side may be ascribed chiefly to discouragement and a defeatist psychology over extraneous items.

"Certainly there is nothing disturbing in respect to the operation for selling part of the cotton in the Government Pool. Bids were received on 813,000 bales of cotton, but the pool manager accepted bids only 46,189 bales. It was stated that it might have been possible to sell at satisfactory prices at least 250,000 bales had the holders of participation trust certificates cared to surrender their certificates to the pool. A further announcement was made: "With this sale completed, we believe that there will be no necessity for our selling any more cotton until and unless the market has improved to such an extent as to induce holders of participation trust certificates to sell these certificates to the pool manager." The announcement was made that instructions had been given to withdraw all pool cotton from the market until further notice.

"Up to date the 12-cent government loan offer has not availed to check the moderately declining tendency. From portions of the Eastern belt come claims that from 50 to 90 per cent of all production will be placed under the protection of the loan. At the same time enough cotton has been coming out to more than offset the apathetic trade demand and buying for fixation. The technical position has been substantially improved, but there is possibly a remnant of weak holdings that might be thrown overboard at the eleventh hour in case the market should decline to touch-off levels.

"Nevertheless, we believe that current pessimism is ignoring certain factors of stability that are likely sooner or later to be translated into important price stimuli. In considering this phase of the situation, it is just as well to look at the darkest side of the picture and analyze the position from this standpoint.

"As we see it, here is the most familiar argument: A world carryover of approximately ten and three-quarters, with a crop of nine and a half million, would give us a total world supply slightly over twenty million bales of American cotton. Lately we have had estimates of a

world consumption of eleven million bales compared with 13,681,000 last year, thus leaving a carryover of a little over 9,000,000 bales. This statistical deduction is assumed to put a permanent quietus on bullish endeavor.

"We are not in sympathy with this conclusion. In the first place, we believe it ignores the strength of the domestic supply situation, even if it does not exaggerate the unfavorable elements in the world position. Our basis for this view may be set forth as follows:

"The domestic, or United States, carryover at the end of last season was approximately 7,650,000 bales. Assuming considerable improvement in our crop outlook and placing the prospective yield at 9,500,000 bales, we have a total of about 17,150,000 bales out of which this country will be called upon to meet domestic consumptive requirements and export demand. Let us take the most pessimistic figures on consumption thus far promulgated—11,000,000 bales—and allot 6,000,000 bales for export, and 5,000,000 for domestic consumption.

"Included in the domestic carryover we had 1,950,000 bales in the Producers Pool. It is roughly estimated that 750,000 bales were carried over on the ten-cent loan with reasonable indication that these holdings will be transferred into the 12-cent loan. Discarding some of the extravagant percentage claims of cotton going into the 12-cent loan, we think it fairly accurate to place the amount of cotton that will go into the loan at 3,000,000 bales. Here we have, including cotton in the Producers Pool, the residue from the ten-cent loan and the new cotton going into the 12-cent loan, a total of 5,700,000 bales to be held off the market for price consideration. When we consider this total in conjunction with the eleven million bales for domestic consumption and export, we have an aggregate of 16,700,000 bales.

"On the surface it looks, therefore, provided prices should stay where they are—that is if there should be no inducement to sell the pool or loan holdings—as if we would wind up the season with a domestic supply of about 450,000 bales of 'free cotton.'

"Of course, nothing of this sort is going to happen. Recognition of such impending tightness would bring about a price corrective that would call for the release of a portion of both pool and loan holdings.

"Until there is effective market recognition of the possibilities of an acute stringency, it seems to us that the scarcity of contracts resulting from this combination of factors could bring about a price upturn of impressive and perhaps violent proportions.

"Meantime it should be kept in mind that this presentation, as intended, gives as we have stated, the darkest side of the picture, and still shows underlying possibilities of striking vitality.

"For a time the market may swing idly in response to day-to-day influences and developments, gradually turning the balance between hedge pressure and trade buying. When this phase has been completed, and it may come sooner than many of us believe, we expect to see the assertion of the forces outlined above.

"Next Monday we have the October forecast of the Bureau. Trade opinion generally concedes the certainty of an increase with some estimates averaging around 9,700,000 bales, compared with 9,252,000 last month."

DUE TO THE POSTPONEMENT
OF THE GREENVILLE TEXTILE SHOW

THE FOLLOWING

NEW HIGHER SPEED LOOMS

ARE ON SPECIAL EXHIBITION

AT WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

COME—DURING OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER—WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Type 5B Super Silk and Rayon Loom—Shuttle Changer 54" between swords, 20 harness Dobby, 2 x 1 box, Weaving rayon crepe.

Type W2 High Speed Warsted Loom—Bobbin Changer 82" between swords, 20 harness head, 4 x 1 box, Weaving men's suiting.

Type W2 High Speed Woollen Loom—Bobbin Changer 92" between swords, 26 harness head, 4 x 1 box, Weaving men's overcoating.

Type C3 Cotton King Cam Terry Towel Loom—Bobbin Changer 32" between swords, 4 harness, 2 x 1 box, 8 1/4" x 1 1/4" bobbin, Weaving 3-pick toweling at 182 picks per minute.

Type C2 Cotton King Knowledge Head Motion Loom—Bobbin Changer 48" between swords, 16 harness, 2 x 1 box, 8 1/4" x 1 1/4" bobbin, Weaving plaid cotton pant goods.

Type C3 Cotton King Dobby Dress Goods Loom—Bobbin Changer 48" between swords, 20 harness, 4 x 1 box, 8 1/4" x 1 1/4" bobbin, Weaving fancy cotton dress goods.



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Allentown Paterson Philadelphia Pawtucket WORCESTER, MASS. S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

The Foreman's Place in Industry^{*}

By John F. Tinsley

Vice-President and General Manager,
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

I HAVE always considered the foreman in industry to have a position analogous to that of the top sergeant in military affairs. Like the sergeant, he comes from the ranks; he must be competent through experience and training to do justice to his position, and see to it that the men under him do likewise; he must be fair both to his employer and his workers; and if he is to be a good foreman he must have the confidence of his employer, and the confidence and respect of his men.

There is no substitute in modern industrial organization for a good foreman, because, through his unique position, he can exercise a dual responsibility of considerable importance, both to his employer and to the men under his authority. Having been selected from among his fellows because his employer recognizes in him the qualities of leadership, he is invested with the responsibility of looking after a portion of his employer's property and business, and with the responsibility, too, of reciprocating in turn the special confidence reposed in him. Thus, he becomes the most direct—indeed, the only—constant representative of his employer in intimate contact every working day of the year with the employees assigned to his charge.

From the employees' side, who is better qualified than the foreman to represent them before management? The employee wants a friendly and practical contact with his employer whereby he can take up and have adjusted simply, quickly and easily such matters in connection with wages, working conditions, etc., as are apt to come up from time to time.

In the past, however, foremen generally have not been made to fill this dual responsibility—they have not been educated to accept it—indeed, the foreman's responsibility for exercising any functions except merely "running the job" has not been emphasized. All this has been due to the fact that our industrial development of the past few decades has been strikingly along the line of new methods, whereby the individual has become not only less broadly trained but specialized, as well, to a very considerable degree. Thus, in the evolution from small shops of earlier days to large enterprises of today, the foreman has gradually become less of a manager, as many of the responsibilities that are associated with managership were transferred to others incident to the specialization and departmentalization to which I have referred.

Whatever may have been the foreman's responsibility in industry in the past, it would appear that the conditions of the future would require intelligence, knowledge and co-operation on his part more than ever before.

KEY MEN TO SUCCESS

Considering, as I do, that foremen are key men to the success of an industry, it has, therefore, been a definite part of our operating policies to give to our foremen all the instruction and guidance necessary to make them

appreciate fully the position that their management desired them to assume in order that they might function to the fullest extent.

In the furtherance of this effort, we have found the following to be valuable in meeting the situation:

1. Weekly conferences between general manager, superintendents and all foremen.
2. Foremen instruction courses when necessary.
3. Foremen managements reports.

Weekly Conferences—For many years, I have made it a practice to set aside half an hour each week for a conference with all our superintendents, foremen and assistant foremen. These are frank, informal gatherings. We discuss the production schedules and other routine matters and then it is my habit to talk to the group about the condition of business and any particular problem of the moment that may be confronting us, and from time to time general economic problems are considered. Only political questions and discussions are barred from these meetings.

I recall that when these conferences were started, some of my subordinates were aghast at the thought of my telling the foremen what they considered intimate details of the company's business.

These conferences (1) establish a normal, friendly meeting weekly between a high executive officer of the company and the foremen; (2) provide an opportunity for the general manager to tell directly to the foreman organization the company's problems; (3) provide an opportunity for impressing upon the foremen the fact that their superiors in the management have full confidence in them.

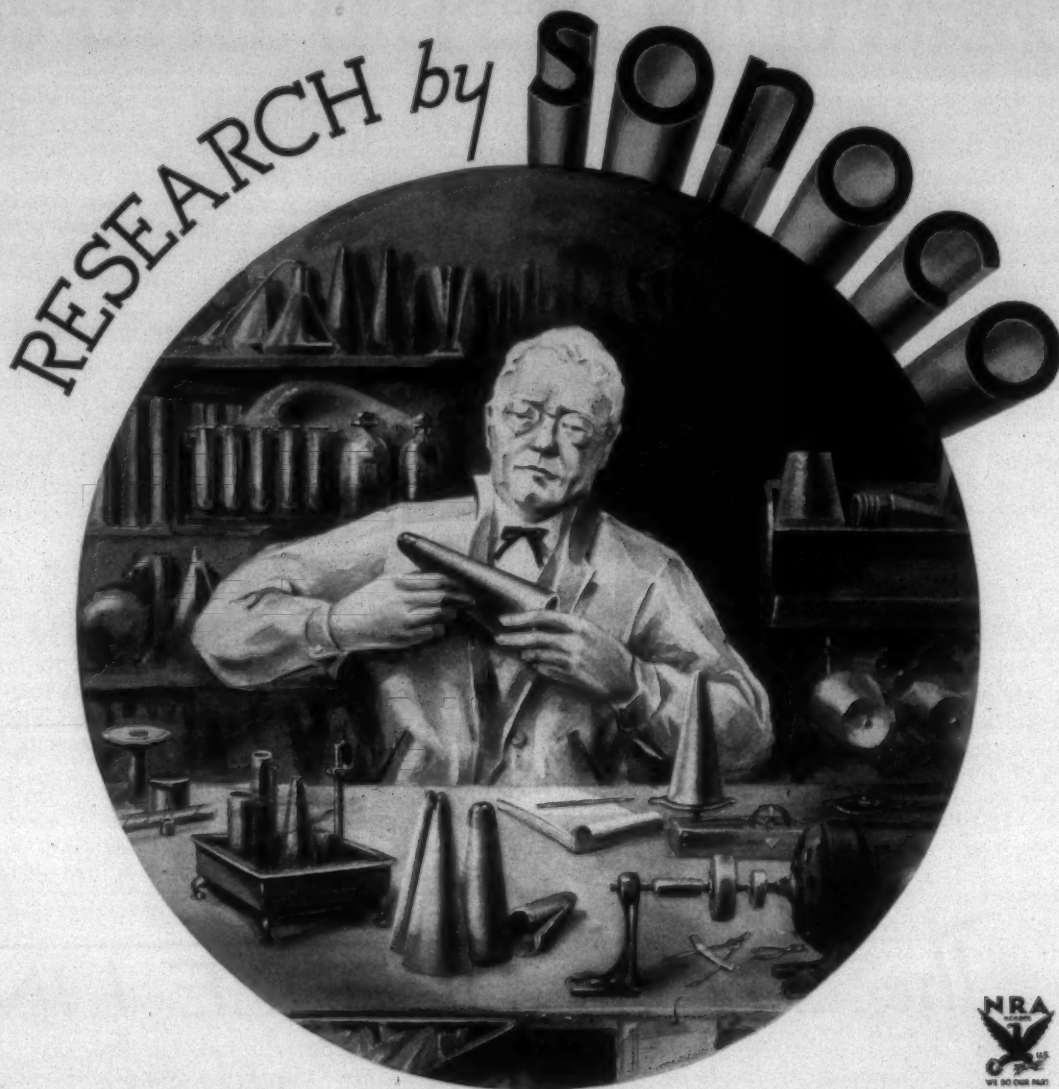
My experience with this treatment of foremen has been highly satisfactory. The foremen appreciate being taken into the management's confidence and is being advised authoritatively in regard to the company's business and problems.

Foremen Instruction Courses—From time to time, as necessity warrants, we have conducted instruction courses for the benefit of our foremen in order that they might handle the problems of their departments more intelligently. It must be expected that most foremen, coming from the ranks as they do, have not had a very good grounding in cost accounting and it is, therefore, necessary that special instruction be given along these lines. The last course of this kind that we conducted for our foremen covered (1) General Economic Principles as Applied to Industry; (2) Relation of Production to Costs, and (3) Labor Turnover and Its Effects; (4) Machine Efficiency and Its Relation to Wages and Production; (5) Overhead, and (6) What Constitutes a Financial Statement of a Manufacturing Concern.

Foremen Management Reports—A reliable method to enable management to appraise in detail the performance and standard of their foremen is highly important. An

(Continued on Page 10)

^{*}From Service Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.



UEARS ago we chose the way of Research, Study and creative Development, as our guiding policy. In so doing we have built a heritage of service and a standard of quality in our products, recognized throughout the world. To our own Technical Service and Research Department can be attributed the exclusive origination and development of:

Solving Textile Paper-carrier Problems

1. The Velvet Surface Cone.
2. The Velvet Surface Tube.
3. Reinforced Cork Cot.
4. Sonoco Underclearer Roll.
5. Dunlap Nose (for cones).
6. Single Head Thread Spool (all paper).
7. The Dytex Tube.
8. New Satin-Finish Cone.

Within convenient distance of 90% of the Textile Industry are four strategically located Sonoco plants—i.e., Hartsville, S. C., Rockingham, N. C., Garwood, N. J., and Brantford, Ontario — permitting unparalleled service in the prompt execution of orders and quick delivery. Thus, has Sonoco kept faith with all the requirements for Service to the Textile Industry.

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MAIN PLANT AND GENERAL OFFICES---HARTSVILLE, S. C.

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Strike Mania Has Passed, McLaurine Says

SOME very interesting observations on the aftermath of the strike are contained in a statement from W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

His remarks upon the re-employment of some of the strikers who were guilty of misconduct during the strike are of particular significance and are doubtless in accord with the general view of the industry.

The statement follows:

"Last week, so many workers who had lost reason and righteousness were settling down taking stock to see why things happened as they did and what the results are.

"The mass mania has passed and slowly but surely the calm and security of work is assuring to all. There are many repentant souls in the South this week and many have lifted their voices in prayerful expression of 'Never Again.'

"In the melee of industrial conflict, markets went haywire and when mills began operating again market conditions did not and have not yet operated to any great satisfaction. The reports of certain excited labor leaders to the New Labor Board have been extravagant and prejudiced in practically every instance. The employers know that their employees did not enter this debacle of their own free will and accord. They were misled and misguided and fanned into a fury by mob psychology.

"As fast as work becomes available those who have not been guilty of 'lawless violence' will be re-employed. The textile employers of the South want to be fair to their people. And still there are some few who worked before the strike that will never be re-employed. The public

knows who these people are, the workers also know and approve of this principle, even these people who will not be re-employed know that they are marked and deep down in their heart, they know that they, by their conduct, have eliminated themselves. It is not because they belong to any union, it is because of their personal conduct. If there had been no union issue the same thing would have happened. Industrial society, like all society, has certain laws that can not be broken. Those who break them are ostracized.

"These leaders do not expect to be re-employed. Their fellow workers do not want them re-employed and the American public has put its thumbs down on these violators of peace and welfare of the community.

"The highest law of the land is righteousness. Even though passion and prejudice may prevail for awhile, these must be displaced and reason must rule and those people who fan fanaticism into fury must not be given opportunity to disturb.

"The employers are studying every angle of industrial relations and the employee has never been forgotten. The employers of the mills of the South want to be the best friends hat the textile workers of the South have.

"The economic conditions through which we are passing are not the results of a few minor events that can be cured over night by some magic formula. They have been the results of almost fatalistic movements beyond the knowledge of man.

"Corrections will come gradually but no one class or group can expect to progress proportionately greater than

(Continued on Page 25)

The STEEL HEDDLE LINE.

A complete line of Flat Steel Heddles for every conceivable woven product, Jacquard Heddles and Lingoes of all types, Lancette Heddles and Pile Gauges, Frames to suit any fabric with accessories, such as Lock Hooks, Slide Hooks, Rods, Braces, etc. Soldered and pitchband Reeds for Silk,

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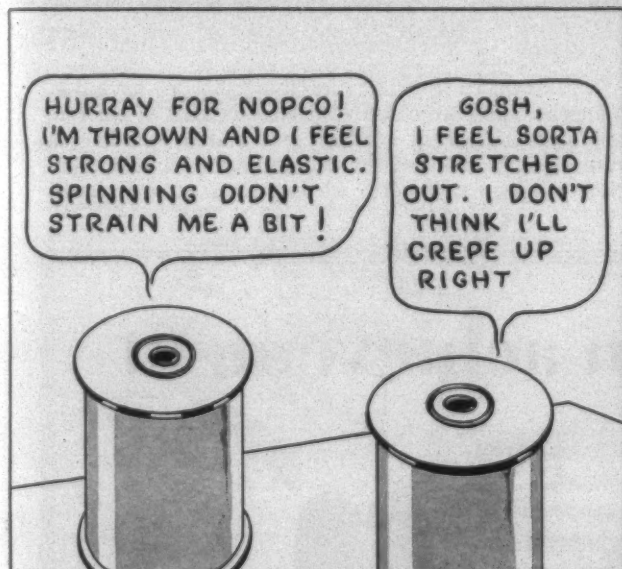
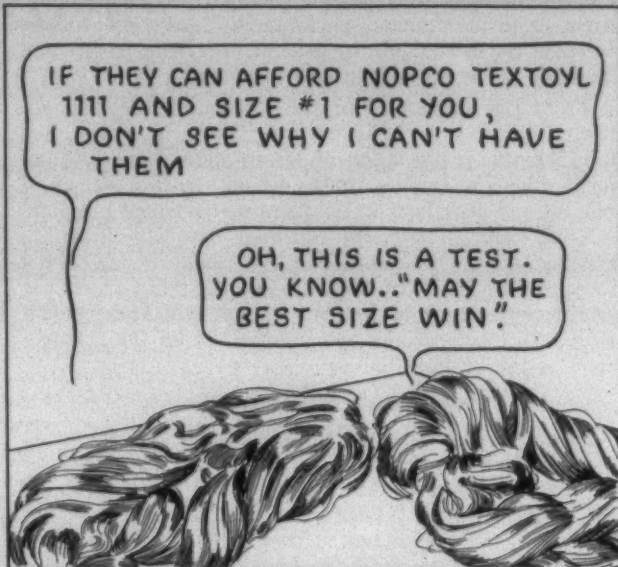
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The Foreman's Place in Industry

(Continued from Page 6)

efficient method of appraising foremen will enable management to see "minus" performances clearly, to promote foremen on merit, and, in general, to create means and methods for securing improved results.

From the standpoint of the foreman himself an appraisal method of rating him at regular intervals gives him a better appreciation of his responsibilities and opportunities and enables him to get an accurate picture of himself and his efforts in the plant management program.

Concretely, in our own business, we have found a comparatively simple and effective means of appraising foremen annually. In doing this we get out a report for each foreman's job and term it a Foreman Management Report to emphasize its and his function in the management of the business.

REPORTS ON FINANCIAL BASIS

In accordance with this idea, we have figured out a financial basis for the report of each man, his portion of the business, so to speak. Based on floor space occupied, we pro-rate to each foreman the value of plant, machinery, tools and equipment, as represented on the company's books. This, with his own direct labor and shop overhead attributable to him, makes up his year's business. Thus, we bring to each one a definite conception of the financial responsibility that is in his keeping. It is surprising what a different appreciation a foreman has of his job when he knows the money value represented by it. We have a large number of foremen whose annual business volume, figured as just described, runs from \$100,000 upwards.

This method of rating each job naturally gives an unusually favorable opportunity for educating the foreman as to the problems of business management, including a knowledge of costs and simple cost finding, overhead, labor turnover, the importance of quality, the use of equipment and the planning of operating schedules so as to give the maximum of efficiency.

A standard of credits has been established and a committee goes over each foreman's report and rates him strictly on performance. The rating is established on: (1) Quality; (2) Production; (3) Handling Men; (4) Costs; (5) Initiative, Administration and Improvements.

His rating on Item No. 5 is based on his attitude, adaptability and energy, as well as any special ability he may have in initiating new and progressive steps.

This report is sent to the superintendent and a copy to the general manager, who notes the comparison with previous years and writes his observations of the foreman's accomplishments, which always include recognition for improvement, and points out, without being too critical, opportunities for further progress. In turn, the superintendent and his staff and the head of the shop cost division, go over with each foreman his report in detail, outlining opportunities for action.

Our results for several years with this method have been gratifying. We know that our foremen, through this agency, appreciate the importance of their problems as never before.

In general, we feel that everything that we have done to increase the store of knowledge on the part of our foremen as to the needs of their jobs and in building up mutual confidence between the management and themselves has been well worth while.

Why *Caro-Gant* is an achievement

A natural and most effective adhesive for Warp Dressing finally yields to ingenious and persistent research. The difficulty in the past of preparing uniform mixtures with this adhesive-colloid . . . which put its use beyond the reach of the average mill . . . has been successfully overcome in *Caro-Gant*.

Caro-Gant is 100% pure, contains no water or other inert vehicles. It is primarily the "efficiency-engineer's" sizing assistant—economical, convenient and above all most effective. Just *Caro-Gant* and tallow or soluble tallow—nothing more!

Caro-Gant in the slasher sets the standard for clean looms, quality cloth and weave-production.

Send for free reprints on Gum Caroban by R. Hart; on Sulphonated Oils by Prof. A. H. Grimshaw; and other articles.

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Textile Processing Specialists

1440 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.



One (1) barrel *Caro-Gant* replaces three (3) barrels sizing compound plus one (1) barrel tallow. Let our demonstrators prove it to you. No obligations.

New Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft Roving

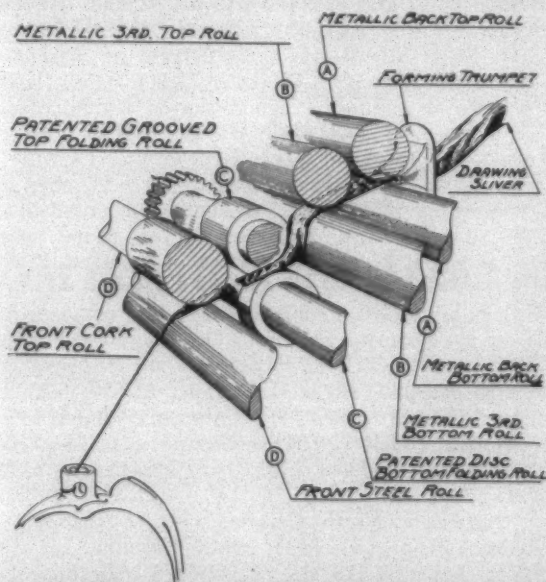
INTRODUCTION of a new controlled draft roving system has just been announced by the Saco-Lowell Shops. It is generally regarded as a revolutionary development that will be received with a great deal of interest, in that it carries the stock from drawing sliver to fine roving in one operation.

The new roving frame is fully described by the company in the May-September issue of the *Saco-Lowell Bulletin*. The publication devotes considerable space to a review of its former efforts to improve the roving process, this work having extended over a considerable period of time. The *Bulletin* sets forth the requirements that should be met by a new roving frame and then gives a detailed description of the new machine itself.

After reviewing its attempts to develop the kind of equipment that would make single process roving practical, the *Bulletin* gives the following description of the new roving frame:

A MILL MAN'S INVENTION

In the course of our quest, we investigated a unique and decidedly original idea developed by W. G. Reynolds,



Diagrammatic Sketch of the Controlled Draft Roving System, showing the principle of the folding action.

well known to Southern mill executives. Careful observations of the system convinced our engineers that it held real possibilities as a basis for an entirely new system of drafting for roving. We subsequently arranged to take over his invention and had him join our engineering organization to work with us in perfecting the application of his idea to roving equipment.

With the background of Mr. Reynolds' experience with the device and our research in the general field of long draft as applied to roving, this development came along rapidly, and during the past year several frames have been in operation in mills in the vicinity of our shops for the purpose of making minor adjustments and working out the best methods of operation.

DEVELOPED IN ACTUAL MILL USE

From the first we had realized that this new drafting

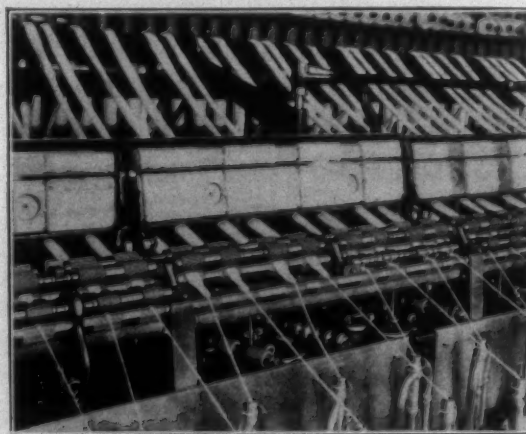
mechanism is a radical departure from conventional ideas of roving machinery and in the matter of doubling it is a wide-open break with tradition. Knowing this, we have worked cautiously, approaching each step critically and proceeding only on the basis of definitely established facts. The facts, as developed in actual mill use, regarding the performance, economy and simplicity of the machine square in every respect with the specifications we had set up as our practical ideal. It provides a unique, simple and effective method of eliminating unnecessary roving operations, and for most organizations makes possible the production of roving for the spinning frame of the required quality and size by a continuous controlled draft, in a single operation. It has been perfected by exhaustive experiments and tests and its practicability and simplicity have been proven in mill use. All mill executives who have seen the machine in operation have been enthusiastic in their approval. Therefore, in placing the Saco-Lowell name plate on it, we confidently expect it to do honor to the name it bears.

THE DRAFTING MECHANISM

The simplicity of the mechanism is apparent from the accompanying sketches. Basically, it consists of two sets of drafting elements set in a special roll stand. The back set "A," "B," consists of two lines of top and bottom rolls. The bottom lines are a special type of fluted metallic rolls. The fluting on these rolls is designed to preclude all slippage. The top rolls of this set are also metallic and of a shell type with fluting similar to the bottom rolls. The front set is made up of the patented groove and tongue rolls "C," and a pair of regular roving rolls "D" (fluted bottom and cushion covered top roll).

DRAFTS ON UNTWISTED SLIVER

The important features of this system are that all drafting is performed on an untwisted sliver, and a fold-



The Drafting Mechanism of Controlled Draft Roving, showing the simplicity and accessibility of all parts.

ing operation is obtained which accomplishes a more continuous control of the fibers of the roving strand. The advantages of these features are well illustrated in the simple operation of stapling cotton, where the stapler, rather than twisting the fibers, takes great care to obtain as nearly as possible a parallel arrangement prior to each drafting.

(Continued on Page 15)

POWERS

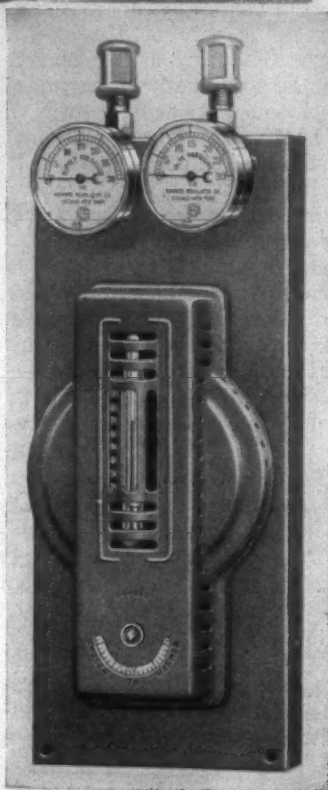
Room Temperature Control

1
Reduces Heating Costs
15 to 40%

2
Helps to End Stops
and Delays
in starting looms,
spinning frames,
knitting and finishing
machines

3
Improves Quality
of Product

4
Increases Output of
workers and machines



● If room temperatures in your mill are "controlled" by hand or by worn-out obsolete controls don't be surprised if you find temperature fluctuations of 5 to 15° F. above or below the proper point. By stabilizing room temperature in each department POWERS *automatic* control will immediately help you to gain the valuable advantages listed above. May we submit an estimate? There's no obligation.

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Quickly Pays Back Its Cost

9,443,000 Bales New Cotton Crop Estimate

A cotton crop of 9,443,000 bales was reported by the Department of Agriculture as being indicated by conditions October 1st.

Indications a month ago were for a crop of 9,252,000 bales; while two months ago a crop of 9,195,000 bales was indicated. Production last year was 13,047,262 bales, while two years ago it was 13,002,000 bales and in 1931 it was 17,085,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on October 1st was 55.9 per cent of a normal, compared with 53.3 per cent a month ago, 66.7 per cent a year ago, and 56.2 per cent, the 1931-32 average on October 1st.

The indicated yield of lint cotton per acre is 165.9 pounds, compared with 162.6 pounds a month ago, 160.9 pounds two months ago, 208.5 pounds picked in 1933 and 169.9 pounds, the average acre yield 1923-32.

The condition and indicated crop, as of October 1st, in the various States, follow:

Virginia, condition 76 per cent of a normal, and indicated production, 36,000 bales of 500 pounds each! North Carolina, 76 and 646,000; South Carolina, 67 and 695,000; Georgia, 67 and 970,000; Florida, 66 and 24,000; Missouri, 66 and 185,000; Tennessee, 64 and 370,000; Alabama, 71 and 980,000; Mississippi, 64 and 1,100,000; Louisiana, 56 and 480,000; Texas, 47 and 2,345,000; Oklahoma, 28 and 370,000; Arkansas, 48 and 810,000; New Mexico, 77 and 77,000; Arizona, 93 and 104,000; California, 92 and 230,000; all other States, 78 and 11,000.

Lower California (Old Mexico), 20,000 bales (latter not included in California figures nor in United States total).

4,958,346 BALES GINNED

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to October 1st was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 4,958,346 running bales, including 87,186 round bales counted as half bales, and 3,799 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings by States in running bales, with comparative figures of the quantity ginned to October 1st last year, follow:

Alabama, 507,090 (522,993); Arizona, 25,659 (8,252); Arkansas, 453,105 (302,054); California, 79,862 (5,008); Florida, 16,829 (20,015); Georgia, 520,878 (710,647); Louisiana, 339,944 (305,776); Mississippi, 637,867 (565,698); Missouri, 86,269 (30,550); New Mexico, 29,576 (10,434); North Carolina, 74,652 (298,782); Oklahoma, 129,663 (332,893); South Carolina, 131,804 (70,227); Texas, 1,718,983 (2,344,552); Virginia, 1,035 (9,036); all other States, 3,847 (1,063).

Correction

In the D. P. Brown & Co. advertisement appearing in our September 27th issue, there was reproduced a report of three tests on "Teon" belting. In this report, the cylinder speeds were given as 9,250, 9,000 and 9,100 r.p.m., respectively. These figures of course referred to the spindle and not the cylinder speed and we are glad to make this correction.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—Gaston Mill No. 1 is installing dyeing machinery. Gaston Mill No. 2 is operating on splendid schedule. The old Gaston Mills Nos. 1 and 2, which had been idle for three or four years, started up in the spring under the management of J. A. Baugh, formerly resident agent of the Manville-Jenckes Company at Gastonia. Associated with Mr. Baugh is O. L. Morehead, who was superintendent of the Loray under Mr. Baugh.

SAVE EXPENSIVE DYESTUFFS

GOOD dyestuffs are too valuable to waste down a drain-pipe. The dye-bath should be exhausted *completely* with formic acid, but be sure the formic you use is the highest standard obtainable.

GRASELLI Formic Acid is not only certain and efficient in exhausting the dye-bath, but it is so mild and safe that it cannot possibly tender the most delicate fabrics. It is **ALWAYS** of the same high uniformity in quality, and crystal clearness. Will never darken when exposed to light.

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Prompt shipment in 120 lb. carboys from any of our branches listed below.

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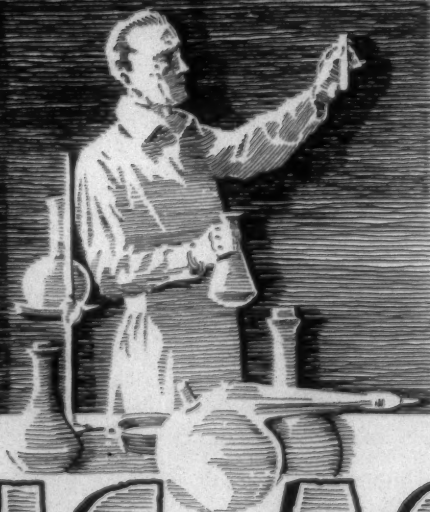
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Ounce
Lost is
Money
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Bi-Sulphite of Soda
Carbonate of Soda
Caustic Soda
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Chloride of Lime
Chloride of Zinc
Epsom Salts
Glauber's Salt
Lactic Acid
Muratic Acid
Nitric Acid
Oxalic Acid
Phosphate of Soda
Silicate of Soda
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Sulphide of Soda
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Tri-Sodium Phosphate



GRASELLI FORMIC ACID

85% AND 90% COMMERCIAL

gives a more complete exhaust of the dye bath

PERSONAL NEWS

J. R. Donaldson has resigned as superintendent of the Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

Bill Delancey, who caught for St. Louis in the World's Series, is a native of the Proximity Mill village, Greensboro, N. C., and began his baseball career there.

E. S. Sumner, of Atlanta, formerly of the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Monroe Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Kay Dixon, treasurer of the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has been elected president of Gastonia's newest bank, the National Bank of Commerce. The new bank succeeds the First National. T. L. Wilson, treasurer of the Ruby Cotton Mills, is vice-president.

Walter L. Nicholson has been appointed Southern representative for the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company. He succeeds Webb Durham, of Charlotte, who resigned some time ago.



Mr. Nicholson is a graduate of Duke University and has considerable experience in the mills, particularly in the spinning room. His last mill position was with the Globe Mills Company, Mt. Holly, N. C. He will make headquarters in Charlotte, his address being 2119 Coniston Place. He recently spent some time at the factory of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, in Whitinsville, Mass.

The Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company is one of the best known concerns of its kind in this country. It had for years done a large business in the South and the appointment of Mr. Nicholson as Southern representative will be received with much interest.

Mill Superintendent Loses Arm in Accident

Dallas, N. C.—J. R. Taylor, 64, night superintendent of the Morroweb Mill for the last 28 years, was in a serious condition Wednesday as the result of an accident in the mill Monday night which cost him his right arm.

Mr. Taylor was attempting to replace a belt which had slipped from a pulley on a line shaft when his arm was caught between the belt and the pulley.

Textile Chemists To Meet

Knoxville, Tenn.—The annual fall convention of the South Central section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at the Hotel Andrew Johnson here on October 13th. More than 100 chemists, colorists and other persons connected with the textile industry are expected to attend the meeting. All persons interested in the chemical or dyeing problems of the textile industry have been issued invitations to be present.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association To Hold Special Meeting October 17th

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has been called to meet in special session at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., on Wednesday, October 17th, it was announced Tuesday.

Call for the meeting was issued by W. D. Anderson, president of the Association.

In calling the meeting Mr. Anderson stated that the industry was faced by grave problems and that there was need for the membership to "counsel together."

"I consider it essential," he said, "that you receive the latest information with reference to what is going on in Washington in connection with our code, that Southern members of the Code Authority may talk with you face to face concerning the difficult situation that is confronting them, and that we may counsel together."

In addition to the members of the Association, Mr. Anderson has also urged all other cotton manufacturers in the South to attend the Greenville meeting.

Announcement of the meeting was received with unusual interest in that this is the second time in its history that the Association has been called into special session. The coming meeting will in no way conflict with the annual convention of the Association.

Southern Textile Exhibit April 8-13

Greenville, S. C.—The Southern Textile Exposition, which was scheduled to be held here October 15-20, but which was postponed because of the strike trouble, will be held April 8-13, 1935, it was announced by William G. Sirrine, president of Textile Hall Corporation and manager of the show. Contracts with exhibitors will be carried over until the spring where desired, Mr. Sirrine said.

Hutto Given More Territory By Stewart Iron Works

Due to an extension of his territory to include Southwest Virginia, Jasper C. Hutto, district representative of the Stewart Iron Works Company, of Cincinnati, has moved his residence and office from Charlotte, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C. In addition to central and western North Carolina, Mr. Hutto now handles the business for his firm in Southwest Virginia.



The Stewart Iron Works Company is one of the country's largest makers of industrial fencing and steel specialties and does an extensive business in all branches of the textile industry. The Stewart open-framework chainlink fence is particularly popular for enclosing industrial properties.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Directors of the Adams-Millis Corporation, meeting at the company offices here, voted the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable November 1st, to stock of record October 19th.

Suttenfield Heads Combed Yarn Spinners

Gastonia, N. C.—The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association held the annual meeting at the Armington Hotel in this city Friday. W. H. Suttenfield of the Superior Yarn Mills of Statesville, N. C., was chosen president, succeeding A. K. Winget of Albemarle, N. C., president of the Ebird Manufacturing Company. Mr. Winget filled out the unexpired term of R. Grady Rankin of this city, secretary and treasurer of the Hanover Mills, Inc.

A resolution of thanks and appreciation for the services of Messrs. Winget and Rankin was passed. Following is the list of newly-elected officers in addition to the president: first vice-president, A. M. Dixon, president and treasurer of the Dixon Mills, Inc., of this city; second vice-president, R. B. Suggs of Belmont, N. C., secretary and treasurer of the Acme Spinning Company.

The directors elected to serve for a term of three years are: John H. Rutledge, secretary and treasurer of the China Grove Cotton Mills of China Grove, N. C.; A. G. Myers, president of several mills and receiver of Textiles, Inc., of this city; C. D. Welch, vice-president of the Cramerton Mills, Inc., of Cramerton, N. C., and T. L. Wilson of this city, secretary and treasurer of the Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc.

W. L. Balthis, treasurer of United Spinners, Inc., of Lowell, N. C., was elected a director to fill unexpired two-year term.

The planning committee is composed of President Suttenfield, A. M. Dixon, Fred L. Smyre, president and treasurer of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing of Ranlo, N. C., and A. K. Winget.

New Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft Roving

(Continued from Page 11)

CONTROLLED INITIAL DRAFT

The ordinary round trumpet on the traverse motion of the frame is replaced with a "forming" trumpet which tends to condense the stock into a ribbon of uniform density and cross section, permitting it to be gripped by the back rolls uniformly across its entire width. This combination of a uniform flat sliver and the specially fluted back rolls, together with the very slow speed at which these rolls revolve, gives an accurate control of the fibers as the drafting is begun, and permits an initial draft in the back set equal to that of the total draft of an ordinary slubber.

THE FOLDING ROLLS

The second line of rolls incorporates the most essential feature of the frame. A groove is cut around the top member of this pair of rolls and a corresponding tongue is formed on the bottom roll. These two rolls act as the back rolls of the second drafting element, in addition to performing the folding operation on the sliver as it is received from the preceding sets of rolls.

It will be noticed from the accompanying sketch that this front set of rolls is on a lower level than the first set. This arrangement allows the sliver to be drawn gradually into the groove by the tongued roll, as the sliver comes downward from the first set and the selvages are thus gently folded down and into the main body of the cotton. This folding operation is completed before the sliver reaches the nip of the rolls and regains control of the selvages of the strand as it is drawn from the first stage. From the folding rolls the sliver, again in the form of a ribbon, receives its second draft, and the roving is wound on to the bobbin in the usual manner. Due to the fact that the selvages have been placed in the middle of the

(Continued on Page 22)

FOR RAYON TWISTING

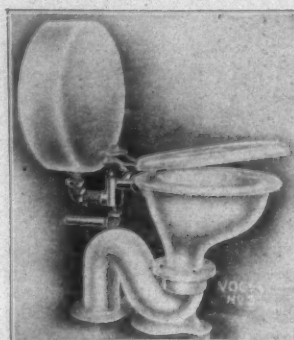


60,000 ATWOOD SPINDLES ARE TWISTING RAYON AT BURLINGTON MILLS

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ATWOOD MACHINES PRODUCE THE BULK OF AMERICA'S SILK AND RAYON YARNS



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PREFER THIS
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THE number 5 will withstand all the use and abuse it will receive in any plant. It is seat operated—there can be no forgetting to flush. There are no balls or floats to leak or get out of order. It is the closet you can install and forget.

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VOGEL Frost-Proof Closets

Condor LINE

OF RUBBER-COTTON PRODUCTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CONDOR COMPENSATED BELT

CONDOR V-BELT

CONDOR WHIPCORD CONE BELT

CONDOR AIR HOSE

CONDOR STEAM HOSE

CONDOR WATER HOSE

CONDOR PICKER BUMPERS

CONDOR RUBBER COVERED ROLLS

ECONOMY UNDERWRITERS FIRE HOSE LABELED

DEPENDABLE FAC. MUTUAL SPEC. FIRE HOSE

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Begins Investigation in Textile Field

An investigation of labor costs, mill earnings and profits in the textile field has been put under way by the Federal Trade Commission. The work is undertaken under an executive order from the President as a part of the settlement of the recent strike.

The Trade Commission is mailing 4,000 questionnaires to cotton, wool, silk and rayon mills. The Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics will conduct an investigation of wages and hours in the industry. Confidential data secured in the investigation will be regarded as such.

The Executive Order ordering the investigation said:

"In accordance with Section 6(c) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in order to furnish a basis for determining whether wage increases based upon reduction in hours or otherwise can, under prevailing conditions, be sustained, the Federal Trade Commission shall undertake an investigation of, and report on, the labor costs, profits and investments of companies and establishments in the textile industries, and make pertinent comparisons between the facts so ascertained and the changes in wages, hours and extent of employment of workers in such industries. In order to expedite this inquiry, the Federal Trade Commission is directed to give it priority over any other general investigation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Trade Commission shall, at the earliest possible moment, make public the reports required by this section. Such public reports shall be so prepared that data confidentially furnished by a particular person, corporation or establishment cannot be identified."

Complying with the above Executive order, the Federal Trade Commission adopted a resolution ordering the inquiry and has assigned the work in connection with the investigation and the preparation of the report thereon to the economic division.

The Federal Trade Commission's investigation will cover the labor costs, investments and earnings of companies engaged in the textile industries and approximately 4,000 copies of the questionnaire will be mailed to cotton, woolen, silk and rayon mills. The questionnaire is being mailed to all mills coming under the cotton, woolen, silk and rayon codes. An investigation as to wages and hours in the textile industry is being made at the same time by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

State College Textile School Has Record Enrollment

Registration of upper classmen on September 19th formally opened the fall session of the Textile School of North Carolina State College with the largest enrollment in the history of the school. Three foreign countries, Canada, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and more than 15 States ranging from Massachusetts to Texas and the Middle West, are represented by students. Over 80 per cent of the student registered are North Carolinians, more than one hundred towns being represented by one or more students.

Included among the new students are a number of men who, after attending other colleges, have decided to prepare themselves for service in the textile industry. Several of these men have received degrees from academic institutions while others have attended such schools for one, two or three years.

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FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Advise Ignoring Representatives

WE advise Southern cotton mills to entirely ignore the so-called "impartial investigators" of the new National Textile Relations Labor Board and also the "Commissioners of Conciliation" which are being sent South by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

While the Chairman of the National Textile Relations Board, Judge Stacy, is a man of high character and can be depended upon to be fair, the record of James Mullenbach, another member, as published upon the next page, is such as to destroy all confidence in the findings of the Board.

Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has shown herself to be prejudiced and unfair and has made so many silly and asinine statements that no one can have confidence in the good intentions of any conciliator appointed by her.

Neither the "impartial investigators" nor the "conciliators" have any authority or power which has been confirmed by the courts and the record they have made during the past ten days has absolutely destroyed any claim to consideration which they might have had.

We advise the mills to refuse to waste any time with these investigators and conciliators until a better type of man is sent South and if any of them persist in being given recognition after making such statements as some of them have made, the only penalty for the application of boots to seat of pants is through a local indictment and possibly a small fine. Neither the U. S. Department of Labor nor the new National Textile Relations Board can do anything about it, because, in spite of the NRA, the Constitution

of the United States guarantees and reserves to the people of the several States, policing powers which means that the people of each State have entire control over labor conditions within the the boundaries of their State.

Let's look at some of these "impartial investigators" and conciliators in the light of the Communist connections of board member James Mullenbach and the sympathetic Miss Perkins.

Roland Gibson, a tramp newspaper man in New York City, applied to a number of newspapers for an assignment to come South and write sensational stories of Southern cotton mill conditions, but probably by reason of his reputation could not secure a job.

We are informed that he hitch-hiked to Washington, D. C., and hung around the office of Francis J. Gorman, strike leader of the United Textile Workers.

When upon the demand of the United Textile Workers, and for no other reason, President Roosevelt kicked out of office the old Textile Labor Board composed of Dr. Bruere, Major Berry and B. E. Geer and appointed a new board which included two men known to favor organized labor and one of them actively affiliated with Communism, Roland Gibson was one of the first men to be appointed as an "impartial investigator."

Arriving in the South, one of the first acts of this "impartial investigator" was to order a mill to discharge the "scabs," as he called the loyal workers, and to re-employ all of the strikers without regard to whether or not they had been guilty of unlawful violence.

At another mill, we are informed that this fool investigator criticised the manager for not employing negroes on an equal basis with whites and said that negroes should be promoted to overseers. (Social equality with negroes is one of the tenets of Communism.)

At Rutherfordton he addressed a large union meeting and made a very radical address. After the meeting and while talking with a smaller group he advised them to get their guns and drive the "scabs" out of the mill. He said that if a revolution was started he would guarantee to furnish the ammunition and money.

Some of the union men, remembering the statements of Francis J. Gorman about "keeping out the reds" and being silly enough to believe that Gorman meant what he said, had Roland Gibson arrested on a charge of sedition.

The warrant charges that Gibson

"did preach and promulgate sedition against the United States Government, and that he did propose to find, provide and furnish money to promote and support a revolution against the United States Government."

In jail Roland Gibson admitted to a newspa-

per man that he made the statement, but made the lame excuse, that it was in jest.

His first act upon being placed in jail was to wire Prof. Eric E. Ericson at the University of North Carolina to go his bond and to employ a High Point, N. C., lawyer. As the name of the lawyer was not given it is presumed that there had been some contact or understanding between Roland Gibson and Professor Ericson.

When the case of Roland Gibson was heard at Rutherfordton, N. C., the union men who had sworn in the indictment that they had heard Gibson make seditious statements and had told other people about the statements, appeared as witnesses in his behalf and, we are informed, swore that they had never heard him make any seditious statements.

Presumably they had heard from Francis J. Gorman that Roland Gibson was his friend, if not his appointee, and that observations about keeping out "reds" were for public consumption.

After the trial of Roland Gibson, the union men who prosecuted him, and the union lawyer went to the lawyer's office in Forest City, N. C., and it is reported that there was quite a love feast.

We understand that the "impartial investigator" has been recalled to Washington and is to be reprimanded for exposing his beliefs and affiliations.

At Gastonia, P. A. Carmichael, who signs as "Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor," and has been trying to force mills to recognize union committees, attempted to minimize the Roland Gibson activities.

It is significant to us that Mr. Carmichael was for two years a pupil of Prof. Eric E. Ericson, the University of North Carolina professor and socialist to whom Roland Gibson wired for bond.

During the past year Mr. Carmichael was a professor at girls college but was refused re-employment upon the ground that he had persisted in teaching atheism to his pupils and also had been guilty of trying to organize the pupils against the administration of the college. When he was notified that he would not be employed a group of University of North Carolina professors went to the college and demanded that Carmichael be re-employed under a threat that they would make it difficult for the institution to secure teachers in the future.

The cotton textile industry was the first of all industries to adopt a Code and it has done its part in trying to make the NRA a success, but there is a limit to the imposition which it should stand.

We advise ignoring these "impartial investigators" and "commissioners of conciliation" and shutting the doors in their faces.

Appoint Communism Sympathizer To New Textile Labor Board

(By Francis Ralston Welsh, in *The Awakener*, a New York publication)

ACCORDING to the press of September 27, 1934, the President has appointed to the Textile Labor Relations Board, the James Mullenbach of Illinois who was exposed in the report of the Fish Committee on Communism, part 3 of evidence, volume 2, page 553, as a subscriber to the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, which was gotten up to aid Communism with money and propaganda. This organization was endorsed by Eugene V. Debs; by Raymond Robins, who was exposed by Ambassador Francis as helping the Bolsheviks cause; by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Frank P. Walsh, Jane Adams, Professor H. W. L. Dana, and Lillian D. Wald, of the American Civil Liberties Union National committee; by Rose Pastor Stokes, of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America and other things of the sort; by Marguerite E. Harrison, lecturer for the American Civil Liberties Union crowd's Foreign Policy Association and exposed in the papers in England and the United States and elsewhere as a Communist spy, and others of the sort. Mullenbach was on the American Civil Liberties Union crowd's Chicago Forum Council, which puts over Communist, Socialist and other radical speakers and gets audiences for them. He was on the Chicago Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, which was helping the Communist strike agitation. He was on the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, which was gotten up under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union crowd's League for Industrial Democracy, of which Norman Thomas is a typical leader. Mullenbach was labor mediator for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Communist leanings of whose leaders are notorious. He was associated with the League of Industrial Democracy, gotten up as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which puts over Communism and Left-Wing Socialism in schools, colleges, churches, etc. When the unemployed were receiving relief in Chicago in May, 1933, a Mr. Starr was in charge. A Communist named Thompson was creating discontent and making trouble. Starr threatened to have Thompson arrested and prosecuted if he did not cease. Mullenbach instructed Starr not to have Thompson arrested. Starr persisted in his duty and Thompson was arrested, found guilty and fined, whereupon Mullenbach succeeded in having

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Elmira, N. Y.

Southern Representative

J. D. LUTES

1035 E. Morehead St.

Charlotte, N. C.

P. O. Box 1651

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Collins Manufacturing Company, near Asheville, formerly the Martel Mills, has resumed operations following three years of idleness. New machinery is being installed, employing 175.

Charles R. Collins, formerly of Gastonia and Clover, leased the plant from the Beaver Mills Company of New England.

Cotton yarn machinery is being installed to make mixed yarn of wool, rayon, Celanese, mohair, rabbit hair, and alpaca, to be used for women's dress goods and hosiery, Mr. Collins said.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—E. F. Woodside gives notice that the stockholders of Woodside Cotton Mills Company will meet at the office of the company near Greenville on October 31st, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

(1) To consider and act upon the reduction of the nominal capital stock of this corporation to \$592,300, divided into 29,615 shares of the par value of \$20 each.

(2) To consider and act upon the increase of the capital stock of Woodside Cotton Mills Company from \$592,300, after the same shall have been reduced as above provided to \$2,950,000, divided into 8,500 shares of the par value of \$100 each and 105,000 shares of the par value of \$20 each.

(3) To take such other or further action as may be deemed necessary, advisable or proper in order to fully and effectually carry into effect the plan of reorganization of Woodside Cotton Mills Company, filed with the United States District Court for the Western District of South Carolina, with any modifications thereof, as the same shall be confirmed by the court.

LANCASTER, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Springs Cotton Mills with units at Lancaster, Fort Mill, Chester and Kershaw, convened at the office of the president, Capt. Elliott Springs, here. Stockholders re-elected the following directors: Capt. Elliott Springs, George S. Harris, H. R. Rice, T. Y. Williams, B. C. Baker, E. L. Skipper, W. B. Threatt, W. R. Thompson and F. G. Cobb, all of Lancaster, and John T. Stevens, of Kershaw, and A. H. Robbins and H. S. Adams, both of Chester.

After the meeting of the stockholders, the directors convened and re-elected the following officers: Capt. Elliott Springs, president; T. Y. Williams, vice-president, and John T. Stevens, vice-president; H. R. Rice, secretary, and George S. Harris, treasurer. The remainder of the officials are all appointive.

Only routine matters were discussed, it was stated.

DILLON, S. C.—The biggest sale ever held before the court house at Dillon was that of the three cotton mills of the Carolina Textile Corporation, sold by Sheriff Allen under an execution for \$250,000.

The sale was made under a proceeding brought by M. L. Cannon, president of the corporation, who was the largest stockholder and one of the original incorporators when the three Dillon mills were purchased and reorganized in 1924.

In that year the mills, then known as the Dillon Mills, with L. A. Tatum president, were reorganized with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. The directors are: M. L. Cannon, J. W. Cannon, Jr., Norman A. Cooke, S.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

B. Alexander, B. B. Gossett and L. W. Roberts. The active officers are: M. L. Cannon, president; J. W. Cannon, Jr., vice-president; John Fox, secretary; E. H. Brown, of Dillon, treasurer, and L. C. Withers, assistant treasurer.

The sale resulted from a judgment obtained by M. L. Cannon for cash advances made to the mill for approximately \$390,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Dale Cotton Mills at Ozark, Ala., against which the Government recently levied for processing taxes, has begun operating. It is being operated by John W. Miles of Geneva, who was recently appointed receiver at a hearing before Judge Gennamer in United States District Court at Montgomery on petition of employees with \$5,000 in back wage claims.

The receiver will operate the mill until 25,000 pounds of cotton in process is manufactured. The proceeds is to be used to pay cost of manufacture.

Total indebtedness is given as \$80,000. A court order authorizing sales of the mill is expected shortly.

The Dale Mill was under the same management as the Enterprise Mill at Enterprise, Ala., which was also placed in receivership recently by the Federal Court, H. L. Gary being appointed receiver. A processing tax levy also had been made against the mill. The property is owned by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. The mill is closed after completing goods in process.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—More than \$100,000 in dividends was paid out last week to holders of common and preferred stocks of three Greenville County and one Anderson County group of mills, it was shown in figures compiled.

Mills paying dividends on preferred stock were Dunean, Southern Bleachery and Victor-Monaghan, of Greenville. The Gossett Mills of Anderson paid a dividend on common stock.

The largest single dividend was the \$1.25 per share on common stock, paid by the Gossett Mills, totalling \$50,000.

Southern Bleachery paid a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share, totalling approximately \$40,000.

Dunean Mills paid a dividend of \$1.75 per share on 6,113 shares of preferred stock, totalling more than \$10,500.

Victor-Monaghan Mills distributed approximately \$10,500 in preferred stock dividends, representing \$1.75 per share.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Cotton mills of Greenville this year have an assessed valuation of \$11,414,330, a decrease of 1½ per cent from the valuation of last year, according to the county auditor, J. Ben Watkins.

Brandon Corporation has the largest assessed valuation, \$1,194,000.

Figures for all of the mills follow:

American Spinning Co., \$500,000; Brandon Corp., \$1,194,000; Brooks Bros. Mfg. Co., \$25,000; Camperdown Mills, \$85,000; Conestee Mills, \$100,000; Dunean Mills, \$1,050,000; Franklin Mills, Greer, \$50,000; Judson Nos. 1 and 2, \$1,100,000; Mills Mill No. 1, \$436,000; Nuckasee Mfg. Co., \$19,500; Pelham Mills, \$90,100; Pelzer Mills, \$40,420; Piedmont Mfg. Co., \$501,570; Piedmont Plush Mill, \$50,000; Piedmont Print Works, \$439,300;

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...and Sales!*



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In Canada: ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Montreal

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We hope Textile Manufacturers will permit us to work with them in solving any problems they may encounter.

Corn Products Refining Company

17 Battery Place

New York City

Branch Offices

Boston, Mass.

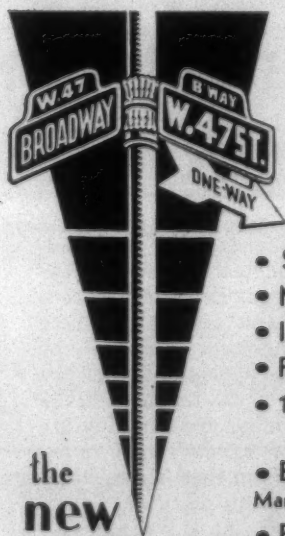
Greenville, S. C.

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Single from \$2.50 day
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F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., \$634,000; Poinsett Mills, \$270,560; Renfrew Mills, \$632,370; Southern Bleachery, \$490,000; Slater Mfg. Co., \$415,000; Southern Franklin Process Co., \$109,200; Southern Pile Fabric Co., \$50,000; Southern Handkerchief Co., \$7,500; Southern Weaving Co., \$93,000; Southern Worsted, \$200,000; Union Bleachery, \$625,700; Victor-Monaghan Mills—Monaghan plant, Greenville, \$700,000; Greer plant, \$315,000; Virginia Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, \$25,000; Westboro Weaving Co., \$32,500; Woodside, Ft. Inn plant, \$117,000; Woodside, Greenville plant, \$1,100,000; Woodside, Simpsonville, \$175,000.

New Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft Roving

(Continued from Page 15)

web, practically no fibers are thrown off, making a much easier frame to clean.

WIDE RANGE OF DRAFTS

The drafting range of the second set of rolls is well in excess of the total draft of an ordinary frame.

On 1-inch cotton, the range of total drafts for the machine is 10 to 30, and with better than 1-inch staple, considerably higher drafts are entirely practical.

QUALITY EQUAL TO REGULAR WORK

The essential uniformity in the character of the yarn produced from this roving is equal to that of the yarn produced from regular work. Thus, for the great majority of yarns, the drafting capacity of this system is such that only one process of roving will be necessary, and under the most exacting conditions only two processes will be required.

SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES

The entire mechanism is extremely simple and there is nothing about it subject to rapid wear or to get out of adjustment. As a matter of fact, frames equipped with this long draft require less attention than a regular slubber.

The only non-metallic part is the cork or leather covered front top roll, and this is of the conventional type.

The brushing action of the folding rolls removes a considerable amount of small leaf and seed particles which ordinarily remain in the drawing sliver, thus producing a decidedly cleaner appearing roving.

Because of the high total draft, the speed of the back rolls is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ the speed normally used on a regular slubber. This very slow speed at which the drafting is begun permits the fibers to be drawn very gently and slowly from the sliver and plays an important part in the uniformity of the entire drafting action.

By eliminating unnecessary handling of the sliver from process to process, we have been able to dispense with the use of twist entirely—right up to the point where the roving leaves the front rolls. The advantages of drafting an untwisted sliver are well known, and with this system it is entirely practical—another reason for the uniform roving produced.

Due to the fact that the sliver supply to each spindle is 12 to 14 pounds, piecings due to creeling (one of the most common causes of bunches in roving) are largely eliminated. For instance, the bobbin of an 8 x 4 frame carries 15 ounces of cotton, so that one creeling (12 to 14 pounds of sliver per can) gives 13 to 15 doffs.

This development of the Controlled Draft Roving is characteristic of the Saco-Lowell policy of continually searching for means of simplifying and improving cotton mill operations. The system, we believe, will revolutionize card-room practice and prove to be one of the most important developments of recent years in textile machinery. It warrants the serious consideration of all mill executives.

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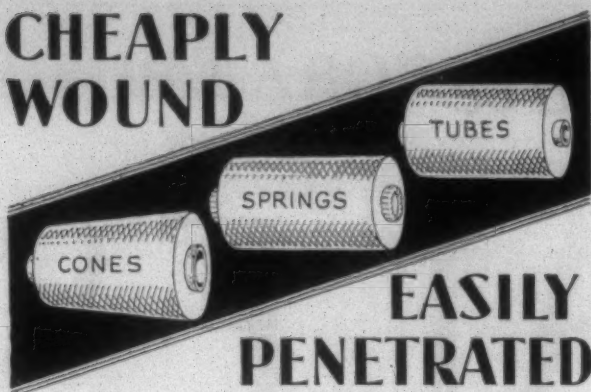
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HIGHLIGHTS

ENKA

MUFFLER WEAVE DRESSES

In the New Yorker Magazine of Sept. 8th, Best & Co. feature two new fall town frocks made of Enka Muffler Weaves. Made by Townley Frocks, they embody the newest and most wearable points of the fall mode. The fabric, a new Muffler Weave, woven entirely of Enka rayon yarn, is high style news too—with its stiffish body and soft glowing satin stripes.

These Muffler Weaves, woven by Jacobson-Son, Inc., are a worthy addition to the increasing list of fashion hits woven of Enka rayon yarn. On the fashion thoroughfares of the country, retailers are featuring frocks in which Enka rayon is used.

AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION

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ENKA, N. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Rayon Staple Fiber Better in Quality

Remarkable headway has been made in the production of staple fiber recently, according to Dr. Rudolph Brandes, who described new methods which speed up production in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. The early staple fiber was first made in Germany during the war and used as a substitute for wool and cotton because of the shortage of such materials. This staple fiber had many drawbacks, and after the war its production was dropped. But far-seeing producers realized the latent future possibilities of this new fiber, provided the staple could be improved in quality and the cost of production reduced.

The few mills which went on making staple fibre spun their yarn mostly on reels. The material was spun on twisting or doubling-frames into yarns of various counts, for which reasonable prices were obtained. Another method was to cut up banks into short staples, which—mixed with cotton or wool—were turned into yarn on the usual spinning machinery.

DEFECTS OF FIRST FIBER

Difficulties arose when, as the results of the cuts in the quotations of filament rayon the prices for staple fiber also fell considerably. Producers staple fiber found that their activities were growing less and less lucrative. They also recognized that the only chance to maintain production was to increase their productive capacity and at the same time improve their quality and reduce their costs.

The obvious scope and expanding field for a good and cheap staple fiber was certainly an inducement for activity in this direction. The fibers now on the market certainly show that it was possible to produce a fiber so perfect that it would be more correct to call it a new raw material rather than a fiber for mixing.

In Germany Oscar Kohorn & Co., textile machinists, of Chemnitz, have for many years been closely interested in the production of a staple fibre as well as in the construction of machinery and accessories for this purpose.

SHORTEN PROCESS

The problem which faced Kohorn's, which they now claim to have solved, was how to simplify and at the same time shorten the process of making staple fibre. The firm tackled the problem from the chemical and the mechanical angle, though the most important changes are the mechanical ones.

To take the chemical part first, a saving was effected in the ageing of the viscose solution.

By skilful combination of the breaking up and ageing processes it was possible to reduce the time for both processes to four hours. Apart from small changes in the breaking-up plant by the installation of measuring devices, no special apparatus is needed. The viscose solution may be spun in a more or less unripened condition. It is possible to give the fibre a wool-like character and to reduce the lustre.

Bearing in mind that previously it took about forty-eight to seventy-two hours for the preliminary ripening of the alkali cellulose alone, the production of staple fiber from the cellulose stage to that of the cut fiber within sixty hours by the use of this process appears a distinct step forward.

So far as the mechanical saving goes this is effected by the use of Kohorn's spinning machine. Broadly, this machine provides that the staple fiber, instead of being individually wound on to a cake or bobbin, is passed on to an after-treatment machine, dried, and then passed on to a guillotine to be cut up to the required lengths.

The saving is effected by the elimination of interme-

diary operations and by the continuity of the process from the spinning solution to the cut fiber.

SIMPLE SPINNING MACHINE

The spinning machine designed for this purpose is very simple. The bundles of fiber which are collected from several nozzles are guided over godet-wheels on to an endless band, and from there are conducted straight on to a machine for after-treatment. The spinning machines are double-sided and have up to sixty spinning jets on each side.

The thick tail runs over long cylinders, care being taken that the different processes are given enough time for a complete treatment. The tail, having passed the usual baths, runs through several squeezing-cylinders, which remove as far as possible the rest of the liquid, and drops into the cutting machine.

This machine can make up to 2,500 cuts per minute, according to the required length of the staples, which consists of 96,000 single fibers. As these fibers—from their formation in the spinning bath—lie almost parallel and tight together, they want some opening in order to form an absolutely loose mass.

McKelvie Entertains Loray Department Heads

Gastonia, N. C.—Henry McKelvie, resident agent of the Loray Mill, was host to one hundred and thirty-five men at the community hall last Wednesday night, including Superintendent Jolly, Technical Superintendent Val Lipscomb, overseers, heads of departments and second hands, operatives of the several divisions within and out of the mill proper. The guests composed a happy, joyful band of workers gathered for a social hour and general good time.

Representatives of the several departments in the mill and outside made brief talks in which they expressed their deep appreciation for the manner in which they had been treated by the management and all those in official positions and pledged their loyal support to all of the constructive policies of the present management.

Dillard Paper Co. Opens Greenville Division

Stark Dillard, president of the Dillard Paper Company of Greensboro, N. C., announces the opening of a division of the company and warehouse in Greenville, S. C.

Complete paper stocks and other supplies which the company markets to textile plants, will be carried at the new branch, to insure quicker and more satisfactory service to their customers in this industry, Mr. Dillard stated.

Messrs. Embree, McGarry and Clayton will be in charge of the Greenville branch, it was announced.

Strike Mania Has Passed, McLaurine Says

(Continued from Page 8)

the progress of other groups. This recovery program is a slow movement and requires patience and peaceful thinking. Discord retards rather than hastens recovery.

"Co-operative effort on the part of all is necessary and all must appreciate this fact.

"With the new reorganization of the NRA the cotton textile industry will co-operate insofar as it is humanly and economically possible, and will consider all problems without bias or prejudice."

SPRAY YOUR RAW STOCK Dyed, Bleached or Natural Cotton WITH MINEROL

The added lubrication makes the cotton Card, Draw and Spin better... reduces Dust and Lint.

MINEROL conditions the fibre and softens the natural coatings, so that the cotton reacts more readily to subsequent operations, such as • Dyeing • Bleaching • Mercerizing.

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Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON
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ROY TEXTILE GRINDING MACHINERY

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Value of Cotton Goods Increases

Columbia, S. C.—A report released by J. Roy Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture, commerce and industries, said the value of cotton goods manufactured in South Carolina during the year ending August 5th showed an increase of more than \$60,000,000 over the previous year.

The total value of the output for the year ending in August was listed at \$202,326,771 as compared with

\$141,616,539 in 1933 and \$135,958,435 in 1932.

At the same time, the report set forth, there was a decrease in cotton consumption by mills of 97,520 bales as compared with the 1933 consumption.

The \$203,171,568 in capital invested in textile plants during the year represented an increase of \$8,951,252 over total capitalization for 1933, which was listed at \$193,220,306. The total invested in 1932 was given as \$210,348,371.

WANTED—Position as overseer or second hand in spinning department by practical mill man with 18 years' experience; good manager of help; a production getter at the right cost; can furnish good references as to character and ability. "A. O. H." care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as foreman and fixer on silk quillers, winding and high speed warps, by man thirty years of age, with small family. Does not drink. C. T., care Textile Bulletin.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of the Textile Bulletin, published Weekly at Charlotte, N. C., for April 1, 1934.

State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) Junius M. Smith, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1934.

(Signed) MARGARET R. ENNIS, Notary Public.
(My commission expires April 25, 1935.)

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Operation of Mill Stores Defended in Report

(Continued from Page 3)

study of the situation will show only a few discrepancies in this direction, and that on the whole the prices charged for various commodities in cotton mill stores are competitive prices and in line with the retail prices charged by the competing stores nearby. It should be borne in mind, however, in the study, that of the sixty-seven cotton mill stores covered by this study, 90 per cent of them are independent stores, and have no connection with a chain operation. As there is very clearly a recognized difference in retail prices between chain store operations and independent store operations, this factor should be considered in the study of this picture.

"It should be remembered also that 65 per cent of the mill stores covered in this study report that they run week-end specials, and 58 per cent report that they offer other types of bargains from time to time.

"There is an erroneous opinion that cotton mill stores, operating as a monopoly, make very wide profits and pay huge dividends to their stockholders. The contrary is actually true; for considering the volume of business, the cotton mill stores are comparatively unprofitable—much less profitable than many types of successfully operated retail establishments in the same area.

"Our recent study shows that fifty-eight mill stores averaged \$79,945.36 volume in 1933. Forty-three of these stores which reported, showed a gross profit average of \$17,976.14 for the same period. Forty-nine of the stores showed an average operating cost of \$21,960.62. Fifty-five of the stores showed an average net profit of \$4,494.67. Forty-nine of the stores showed an average turnover of 7.47 per annum.

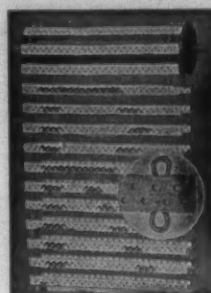
"We would venture the statement, that no privilege enjoyed by the cotton mill operative is more essential to his livelihood, than the privilege of hypothecating his wage in advance. His entire system of living is turned up to the use of this unusual type of credit. He leans very largely upon it. He needs it not merely for luxuries, but in the purchase of his daily bread—and not merely in emergencies, but in every week of his life. The following facts, gleaned from our investigation, bearing on this subject, are of interest:

"Seventy-nine per cent of the mill stores reporting stated that they issue scrip, 21 per cent do not. Most of them reporting that they issue no scrip, extend some unusual form of payment over wage deductions.

"Of those issuing scrip, 79 per cent stated they use coupons and 21 per cent use other credit methods.

"It is surprising to note the stores report that 74 per cent of their customers use scrip. All of them report that the request for scrip is voluntary on the part of the customer; 90 per cent of them report that they do not urge it.

"Our recent investigation brought forth unanimous statements from all of the mill stores, to the effect that they have no complaints as to the non-negotiability of scrip. As a matter of actual fact, the only individuals who particularly desire negotiability are those who are hard up, and who would like to get hold of cash for known fact that such individuals, whether the scrip is negotiable or non-negotiable, will sell it at a great discount to get cash, or will trade it in for merchandise and sell the merchandise to get what they desire. This is a practice which no law can prohibit, because it is already an illegal practice—in some instances, certainly an unwise practice in most instances."



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was only a moderate volume of new business in cotton goods last week. Prices on gray goods were steadier at the week-end. Stocks of print cloths were cut to a low figure. Shipments on past orders continued large. Sheetings were steady and quiet. Finished goods business was somewhat improved, although the bulk of the business was in small orders for prompt shipment.

In print cloths, the most active construction of the week was 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 yard. Spots were mainly wanted and these buyers did not find freely available. During the first two days of the week the price hovered uncertainly between 6⅞ and 7 cents; while the great majority quoted even money, goods at an eighth less had been available in second-hands and there was a reliable report that late Tuesday one first-hand center had quietly disposed of a sizable yardage at the low level. However, the next morning when several important users stepped in for spot goods they found the price had stiffened at even money and quite a few goods were cleaned up at that price when sellers then proceeded to hold spots for 7⅞.

Sales of 80x60s carded broadcloths at 7 cents totalled a fairly good yardage for the week. Certain mills refused to sell at the price, declaring it was several cents a pound under their costs. The 100x60s, standard makes, were generally 9 cents. The 128x68 and 136x60 carded both sold at 11 cents.

The spot demand for gingham cannot be met and new orders when given are with the understanding that deliveries cannot begin from four to six weeks at the earliest. In several instances buyers have orders declined when they exacted deliveries before January 1st.

In the fine goods section interest in standard constructions continued very light, but fancies were again in fair demand and the volume on fancy cottons for the week was better than had been seen in some months.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5⅞
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	10¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9¼
Standard prints	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Prices of carded yarns were somewhat easier last week under the light demand and the influence of declining cotton prices. Spinners were rather discouraged over the lack of interest shown by buyers, who were very indifferent to further supplies. The strike proved a blow to many who had expected a very brisk demand by the end of September.

Weakness in yarns at this time is believed by some close observers of comment heard among spinners to be properly attributable to the processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound on cotton, which must be paid by spinners, instead, of course, to be passed along to their customers, the manufacturers, and by the latter to the consumer. The tax of 4.2 cents a pound becomes a charge against the spinner when he opens a bale of cotton. Spinners are cited in the local trade as having some hundreds of thousands of pounds of yarn—several with a half million pounds and more.

Local yarn dealers are confident that after the forthcoming Government cotton report is out of the way, there will be a period of several weeks during which the demand for yarn actually needed for work in hand or in early prospect, plus a reasonable margin of safety in customers' stocks through the rest of this year, will once again give the spinners an opportunity to operate without loss. A check-up of customers' inventories around the first of this month is said to show there is not much yarn around, beyond known requirements. While many spinners are looking for new orders so as to avoid reducing their running time or making yarns for stock, it is pointed out that some of the larger sources are fully sold up to the year-end holidays and have taken considerable business for deliveries in January and later.

Seasonal briskness in hosiery has been accompanied by a stronger call for mercerized yarns, which this week were quoted variously on a basis of 70-72 cents for 60s/2. With some leading operators 70 cents is absolutely bottom, whereas ten days ago some sales were said to have been put through on a two cents lower basis.

Southern Single Warps			30s		
10s	28 1/2	28 1/2	40s	42 1/2	43 1/2
12s	29 1/2	29 1/2	40s ex.	44 1/2	45
14s	30 1/2	30 1/2	50s	52 1/2	
16s	31 1/2	31 1/2	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
20s	33 1/2	33 1/2	8s	28 1/2	
26s	35 1/2	35 1/2	10s	28 1/2	29
30s	36 1/2	36 1/2	12s	29	29 1/2
40s	42	42	16s	30 1/2	31
Southern Single Skeins			20s	31 1/2	32
8s	28	28	Carpet Yarns		
10s	28 1/2	28 1/2	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3		
12s	29	29	and 4-ply		
14s	29 1/2	29 1/2	Colored strips, 8s, 3		
20s	31 1/2	31 1/2	and 4-ply		
26s	33 1/2	33 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3		
30s	35 1/2	35 1/2	and 4-ply		
40s	40	40	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
	41 1/2	41 1/2	8s, 1-ply	22	24
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22 1/2	24 1/2
8s	28	29	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24	25 1/2
10s	28 1/2	29	12s, 2-ply	25 1/2	
14s	29 1/2	30	16s, 2-ply	27 1/2	
16s	30	30 1/2	20s, 2-ply	29 1/2	
20s	31 1/2	32	30s, 2-ply	34 1/2	
24s	34	34 1/2	36s, 2-ply	38 1/2	
26s	34 1/2	35	Southern Frame Cones		
30s	36 1/2	37 1/2	8s	28	
36s	37 1/2	38	10s	28 1/2	
40s	42 1/2	43 1/2	12s	29	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			14s	29 1/2	
8s	28	28 1/2	16s	30	
10s	28 1/2	29	18s	30 1/2	
12s	29	29 1/2	20s	31	
14s	29 1/2	30	22s	32	
16s	30	30 1/2	24s	33	
20s	31 1/2	32	26s	34	
24s	34	34 1/2	28s	35	
26s	34 1/2	35	30s	35 1/2	36
30s	36 1/2	37 1/2	40s	41 1/2	42
36s	37 1/2	38			
40s	42 1/2	43 1/2			

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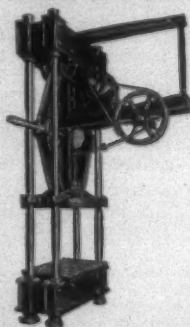


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- H & B American Machine Co.,** Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C., Fred Dickinson.
- Hermas Machine Co.,** Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.
- Houghton & Co.,** E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.;

James A. Britain, 723 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noelin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Beeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Maxwell Bros., Inc., 2300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr.,

and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Carolina Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freeman St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins St., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43,

Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

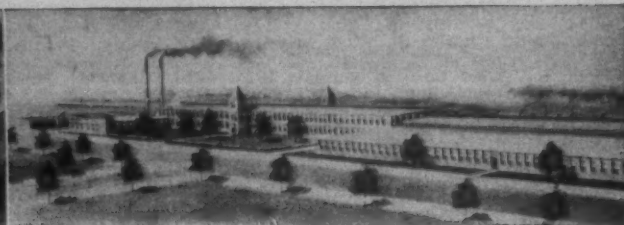
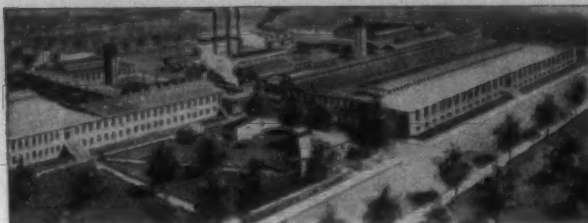
Underwear Orders Go To Six Plants

Philadelphia, Pa.—Six firms will supply Army Quartermaster Depot with 480,000 cotton wool undergarments on which bids were opened September 26th. Faith Mills received contract for 40,000 drawers at 86.25c; 40,000 undershirts at 84.25c, 84.5c and 88.25c, depending on delivery point.

Appalachian Mills, 87,280 drawers at 86.5c; Fuld & Hatch Knitting Mills, 44,000 drawers at 85.5c.

Gardner Warring, 68,520 drawers, 85c, 86.25c, 87.25c and 86c; 38,000 undershirts at 90.35c and 91.5c. Standard Knitting Mills, 120,000 undershirts at 87.15c; Glastonbury Knitting Mills, 42,000 undershirts at 84c.

Bids on 322,367 pairs of cotton drawers (shorts) will be opened November 2nd and on 30,000 pairs of woolen gloves, 181,920 dismounted raincoats, 35,063 mounted and 4,284 oilskin trousers, and 262,187 service hats on November 1st.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Just in time for the biggest fair we ever saw, and we saw it as guests of our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bingham, of Brookside Mills. He is overseer of carding and both are former Carolinians. When we go to Knoxville they always show us the sights, and do everything possible to make our visit pleasant.

The night we attended the fair, there were 50,000 people there, and we did not see a single person under the influence of strong drink, nor hear the least little ugly word. Same way at the big football game on Saturday. We have got to hand the prize to Knoxville for well behaved crowds.

A CITY HOSTESS

A "City Hostess" was a "new one" on us. Never before heard of one. But she's on the job, and here's how.

Any time somebody moves in, somebody in the block notifies the City Hostess. She gets in her car, loaded with gift packages from business houses, with their cards attached; she arrives, welcomes the family in the name of Knoxville, presents gifts from various places, markets,



Left to Right, Standing—Claude Boldint, overseer slashing and weaving; C. W. Leaster, overseer cloth room; R. T. McWade, superintendent; Albert Ashton, overseer weaving; Arthur L. Emery, agent; J. W. Card, purchasing agent; B. W. Bingham, overseer carding.

Seated—D. Derry, assistant overseer weaving; W. N. McNab, assistant overseer carding; C. R. Goodwin, overseer spinning; J. T. Walker, assistant overseer carding.

grocers, a ticket for a week's laundry, a ticket for ice, and just lots of things, and the pantry is well stocked—with every donor advertised. Now, what do you think of that? Other towns might well emulate Knoxville.

Of course, a family so welcomed falls in love with Knoxville and everybody in it. And while in this happy frame of mind, the preacher comes around! The hostess

had tactfully learned what church or denomination the new family preferred, and had called up the preacher of that faith in the church nearest the newcomers! Imagine such co-operation—such delightful thought for the happiness of "the stranger within her gates."

Why, people so welcomed are *delighted* to go to church, and they GO. Knoxville is truly a church-going people, and from all we saw, a God-loving and serving people. Every paper is full of some good work going on, indicative of unselfish service.

BROOKSIDE MILLS NOT AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE

The people of Brookside Mills paid no attention to the call to strike, but worked right on, drew their salaries and wages, bought and paid for their own groceries, scorning to be fed by the government or charity. Self-respecting people. In fact, few mills in Tennessee were affected by the strike, Chattanooga being the sorest spot.

But there is some good in most everything—even the strike has redeeming points. People who have been out of work for months got the jobs in some instances, of those who walked out. The loss of one was another's gain. Turn about is fair play, at times, and now, those who worked and did not want to, can rest awhile, and those who have been resting and did not like to, can work awhile.

Brookside Mills had one of the prettiest booths in the fair. The display and variety of goods was truly fine, and all concerned in the manufacturing of such goods are to be congratulated.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting the genial agent, Mr. Arthur Emery, brother of Mr. R. G. Emery, general manager of Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., whom we admire very much. We found "Mr. Arthur" just as fine.

We are proud to present the pictures of a number of key men of Brookside Mills, and our readers will agree that they are a fine looking group.

CHEROKEE SPINNING CO.

The death of the president, H. B. Mebane, saddened the entire city, and especially the Cherokee mill community. E. J. McMillan, president of Standard Knitting Mills and vice-president of Cherokee Spinning Company, had just been elected president of the latter plant also.

M. G. Thomas, secretary and treasurer, was sick with cold, and we failed to see him. The strike had been causing some inconvenience, but every machine was running and there was plenty of good help, while many strikers remained out and idle. H. M. Miles is superintendent of spinning and Y. Veynar, superintendent of weaving. This mill makes lovely goods of various kinds, and specializes in fine handkerchiefs.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

This city is so big and congested, such narrow streets and it is so easily to get lost in it, that we have to continually seek help from the obliging policemen. One got on our running board and made traffic stop till he turned us around where it said "No U Turn" and got us headed in the right direction. He truly was a nice and kind policeman.

This city has the fewest filling stations and cafes of any city of its size, in the whole United States, I think. We drove blocks and blocks looking for filling for our car and tummy, and finally had to make inquiries.

Nashville is spending millions building decent homes in the slum section. Tearing down unsightly buildings and putting up modern cottages, houses and apartments to be rented at reasonable rates to the poor. We have never spent enough time in Nashville to get an adequate understanding of its atmosphere. But we like the friendly spirit about the industrial plants.

WERTHAN BAG CORP.

This is one of the really big textile plants, with fine offices where a large number of pretty girls are busy over typewriters, and where several men are busy with books and ledgers. The absence of cold, stiff formality is very noticeable here. The workers have time to flash questions or smiles to each other and have ready smiles for a stranger, seemingly anxious to impress one with the friendliness of the place.

Was glad to meet the handsome secretary and treasurer, Mr. Bernard Werthan. C. F. Turner is superintendent. J. O. King, overseer day weaving, had just taken the third degree of "Papa." It's a girl this time, so he says he has two loom fixers and a weaver. D. K. Dunn is day carder and J. C. Holt, night carder; S. T. Kerr, day spinner, and D. C. Lewis, night spinner—all delightfully friendly and courteous gentlemen.

INGRAM MANUFACTURING CO.

This is where jolly Dan Johnson is superintendent—an Irishman with a delightful sense of humor that keeps his friends wondering "what next?" A. M. Gordy is carder, and Mrs. Edna Reed, overseer spinning. She has held this position four years, and Superintendent Johnson says there are no better spinners to be found. J. L. Walling is overseer winding.

This mill has added turfted bedspreads to their product. Rugs, the most gorgeous imaginable, are made here—also special yarns. A nice government order for half wool yarns was being filled.

Some day we hope to spend some time here, and have Mrs. Reed to show us the sights of Nashville. We don't dare go adventuring without someone with us who knows the ropes. But we do like the people of Ingram Manufacturing Company. It was a real treat to meet Mr. Ernest J. Moench, the very pleasant and gracious treasurer.

KINGSPORT, TENN.

Had been looking forward a whole year to a return trip to this lovely town, where there are no old or dilapidated buildings. The town is not yet 20 years old, and is as clean and attractive as a town can be.

The people are so friendly and courteous to strangers that one feels at home among them, and always regrets to leave. Everyone is in love with his home and surroundings, and the proof lies in appearances. There's a home here that for three years has taken State prize, but it is little nicer looking than those occupied by the overseers of Borden Mills. Their homes would rent, in Charlotte, for \$60 or \$75 per month.

BORDEN MILLS

Speaking of homes, the regular operatives have homes nice enough for anybody. Pretty green lawns surround them, and lovely well kept shrubbery set artistically against them. All nicely painted, with modern conveniences. No unsightly outhouses or anything to mar the beauty of a perfect setting.

And everybody happy, which is best of all. A spirit of good will and friendliness throughout the entire mill. Work running so good that it needs little attention. One man laughingly said that looms stopped only when warps ran out, and spinning frames only for doffing, which means a bouquet for the carder—the man so responsible for good work.

J. S. Sentell, carder, and L. L. Chandler, spinner, took us to visit a big apple orchard and packing house, where 12,000 bushels of Starks Delicious and Winesap apples were being graded, crated and stored. It was a sight to see those machines turn the apples for inspection, weigh and dump them in the proper grades—first, second and third.

L. F. Neal is overseer weaving, and W. V. Pierce, overseer the cloth room. H. C. Swann, roll coverer, was our first subscriber last year and gave us good luck, which still holds out. We added 20 new names to our list this year, taking in almost every key man from section men and oilers on up—55 or more.

We missed seeing one man—W. H. Ring, of the machine shop, but feel sure we will hear from him—and have a directory saving for him. How about it, Mr. Ring?

Mr. Geo. H. Hughes, superintendent of Borden Mills, is one of the most likable gentlemen that we know. He is the kind of Yankee we like to have down South, a man who appreciates the hospitality and friendliness of Southern people, and fits right in among them. We used to think that all Northern people were cold and distant—but have found ourselves mistaken. After all, people are pretty much alike all over the world. A man's a man, whether in broadcloth or denim, and according to Kipling, a woman is just "A rag and a bone and a hank of hair!" So why should anyone be "upity?"

We called on our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Lockey, of the Eastman Corporation, and found them getting their last daughter ready to leave for Lumberton, N. C., to take training in a hospital there. Mr. Lockey has thousands of friends in the Carolinas and Georgia who will be glad to know that they are well situated, well and happy. Mr. Lockey has a responsible position, and is getting along nicely. With all the children gone now they will feel like a young married couple again, we suppose.

TRAVELING THROUGH THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

What a wonderful farming country! But no cotton. No, sir. Just grass and clover, cows, hogs, sheep, corn and tobacco. And all the country homes large, roomy, well painted, with home lighting systems and waterworks. Mr. Chandler said that what puzzled him was that everybody had plenty of everything, and worked so little. Guess they have gotten things fixed so that they don't have to. The clover, alfalfa and blue grass needs no replanting and the cows wade in it knee deep and can never begin to eat it all. In the fall, the farmer goes in behind them and cuts thousands of bales of hay, sells it and surplus cattle. The sun cures the Burleigh tobacco after he cuts and puts it stalk and all on racks laid on scaffolds, and there you are.

It is 100 miles from Kingsport to Knoxville, and a perfectly lovely drive all the way. Such a trip should add years to one's life and it does add a lot of zest and pep—especially if one enjoys the beauties of Nature.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

At give-away prices, all machinery and equipment used in 8,500 spindle mill. Will sell any part of whole at bargain prices. F. C. N., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Power machine for yarn and cloth, break testing. Must be in good condition. Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

WANTED—Position as roller coverer. Age 34, 20 years' experience. Cork as well as leather. Also first class repair man. Wife is also a No. 1 roller coverer. Good references. R. D., care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Graduate engineer with eighteen years practical experience desires position as engineer and master mechanic with textile plant. Signed H. M. J., care Textile Bulletin.

New Clause On Processing Taxes

Pending a definite ruling by the Internal Revenue Department as to proper procedure with reference to possible termination or change in amount of processing tax, some mills are offering a sales note clause designed to protect the interests of both buyers and sellers.

The new clause is the result of a series of correspondence between buyers and sellers, prompted last week by the Textile Fabrics Association, which urged its members to notify sellers they would buy no more goods except with the understanding that the tax was to be billed separately. Merchants have declined to comply with such an arrangement.

The new clause, which was circulated, follows:

"Price of this contract includes

Federal processing tax at the existing rate. If the tax be terminated, lowered or increased during the life of this contract an adjustment in price will be made on that portion undelivered at the effective date of change in the tax to compensate as accurately as can reasonably be determined for the decreased or increased cost due to the change in the tax."

The belief in the market was that while this clause did not emanate from any association or official group it is likely to be widely adopted, because of the protection afforded against any of three contingencies.

Sees Short Time Work

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said at Boston that despite two weeks of work since the textile strike "mills are still faced with short-time operation because of lack of business."

"Anticipated fall business in cotton goods has not materialized," he said.

"The first indication that the normal demand was not on schedule came when the threat of a general strike left the New York cotton goods market uninterested and with practically no bidding for goods. x x x It was thought by the manufacturers that when the strike was called off and market conditions became more stable, the expected buying would begin. Mills that were able to keep going are in a relatively better position than those that were forced to close, as those mills that were kept running were able to take what orders the market developed, while those that were closed not only lost the business on their books through the cancellation of contracts, but also lost the opportunity of taking any orders."

North Carolina Reports Strike Cost at \$75,000

Raleigh, N. C.—The Adjutant-General's office Tuesday was busy mailing out check vouchers to the different companies of National Guardsmen that have been on duty at several of the textile strike centers for the past two or three weeks. The total cost is expected to amount to about \$75,000. Payments are made from the State contingency and emergency fund.

During the Gastonia and Marion disturbance, in 1929, when nothing like the number of men were on duty, the bill was \$27,000, the office stated.

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On Sale Daily

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... for each mile traveled . . . return limit 15 days
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment
of proper charges for space occupied

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PER MILE

Round Trip Tickets
... for each mile traveled . . . return limit 6 months
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment
of proper charges for space occupied

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PER MILE

One Way Tickets
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment
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